RED CLOUD COMES TO TOWN

THE GREAT SIOUX WARRIOR VISITS
HIS PRIEND LONG HAIR.

Greets His Kinsmen with the Wild West Show

and Watches Their Mimic Warfare, Listens to a Speech by Buffalo Bill, and Says He Is

Very Weary-Wants to Talk with Cony.

In the centre box over the main entrance at

Madison Square Garden there sat last night a

very old man. He was thin and bent, and his

swarthy skin was wrinkled with the marks of

many years. Below him in the arena the daring

riders of the Wild West charged back and forth

performing wonderful feats of horsemanship,

war chiefs of the Sioux, sat under a roof with

thousands of palefaces and above the mimicry

of that which had wrested from his people their

Red Cloud is 80 years old and past his fighting

days even were there a chance for him to fight.

His tall, thin form is bent, his step is feeble, and

only his coal-black hair as uncompromising in its blackness as in its straightness has resisted

the branding power of old age. He came on yes-

terday from Washington, where he had been to

confer with the Government, in company with

American Horse, Three Stars (whose name

does him injustice, for he is a most temperate individual, and Patrick Star, who

fs not Irish but Sioux, to visit Buffalo Bill, Under Man Afraid of His Horse,

It was he who captured Fort Phil Kearney,

when every man at the post was massacred. He

FRONTIER WAR SCENES. SKETCHES OF TUBES AND GREEKS

AT THE FRONT.

How Mileuna Pass Was Won-Incident of the Fighting at Mati-The Stupidity of Greek Leadership-The Patture of the Greek First to Accomplish Far-Reaching Results. toxpox, April 27.-The special correspondents

at the front on both sides are beginning to fill in the war pictures with plenty of light and color, which are lacking in the bare outlines that come by telegraph. The more interesting sketches ntinue to come from the Turkish, rather than the Greek side. The Turk somebow is a more picturesque figure in war than his Christian for. Even before the glamour of victory was added to his Oriental fanaticism, there was a greater fascination about his manner of making war or preparing for war than was found among the Hellenic hosts. So, at least, the correspond ents with Edhem Pasha's army make it appear Certainly the Turks go about the business of war in more business-like fashlon, if not with greater enthusiasm than the Greeks.

Here is a little sketch from G. W. Steevens written from the Turkish headquarters at Elassons the day that war was officially declared It will explain to practical military men in large measure why it was that the Turks have been so easily successful in their first week's work: You can ride out of here any way you like

and any distance you like; you will never get clear of baggage beasts and pack-saddles. Go ing out of the sort of mews in which I live I find the main street blocked with plunging stumbling, neighing, biting, country ponies; slung on each side of each is a long deal box with rifles inside it. Struggling through these I came out into the fifty yards of gravel through which wenders the streak of water once called which wanders the streak of water once called the Europus. Parenthetically, it is a fine example of the way the Greeks have imposed themselves on the world that the leading continent should be named after an absurd little brook that I can jump across. Blocking the road by the river is more transport: carts, this time, drawn by small dun oxen, the carts themselves merely flat boards laid on an axletree, with a kind of rough post-and-rail for sides, and solid silces of wood for wheels. The carts are full of fodder; others are piled up with bags of flour. Out on the plain you see long trails of ponies again; these are carrying ammunition. "You begin to climb the lower slopes of the hills; you overtake more ponies trudging up the sinuous, switchback path; they or rry what look like carcasses of black pigs, but the perpetual drip, drip down the horses flanks proclaim them water skins. Whole battalions are watered by this tedious labor, for you cannot always find springs in the best strategic positions any more than you can perforate a whole frontier with artesian wells. You go higher and you are almost jostled down a precipice by a string of self-centred mules bringing down firewood. Then comes the worst of all—donkeys piled up to double their height and ten times their breadth with dry juniper, cut for fuel. Any other beast the driver can push on to the edge of the drop and leave it hanging over till you pass by. But the donkey is entirely lost in his load of brushwood; you infer that a donkey is somewhere in the middle of the prickly avalance, but you sannot get at him with the longest whip. So you must climb onto a boulder, or something, and stand till Birnam Wood goes past." the Europus. Parenthetically, it is a fine ex

Here is the amusing story of the first Greek prisoner taken by the Turks during the unoffitial raid which preceded the declaration of war. , also, is from Mr. Steevens's pen, in the Daily

and I interviewed him. In the blackening dusk I saw a dim knot of men under the portice of the Kaimakam's house-the prison is the Kaimakam's back garden. Inside a ring of braided and buttoned Turkish officers, of breeched and gaitered English correspondents, stood a man, talking fast and loudly. I went up to the ring and looked at him. As a brigand he was distinctly disappointing-a squat little man under five feet, sl ing, dirty, unshaven, with a greesy, red skull cap, and an ill-fitting cord suit. As he gabbled on, now crossing his arms, now waving them like windmill sails around his head, he looked for all the world like an unemployed orator or

"Defiantly and even proudly be told his story to the interpreter. He came from Corfu, and he belonged to a battalion of the reserve. He went first to Larissa, then to Trikkala, then to Kalabaka. His Captain and his Lieutenant ordered him to make war, and the whole battalion—so I gathered, though it sounds unlikely—went forward together. With others they were a thousand strong. The officers put off their uniforms and put on kilts. Everybody knew they were going to make war—at Trikkala, at Kalabaka, everywhere. They all cried, Zito ho polemos—and as he said the words, the grubby little prisoner flourished his arms, and stood up his whole four foot six. They went over the frontier at sunrise; he did not know whether the officers saw them, though he admitted that a thousand men cannot hide behind a juniper bush. They came to the Turkish blockhouses; some of the garrisons retired, and they burnt their blockhouses. One they besieged, and when the Turks had fought many hours and shot away all their ammunition, they surrenhim to make war, and the whole battalion-so I and when the Turks had fought many hours and shot away all their ammunition, they surrendered—eight men to a thousand. The eight were taken back to Kalabaka. After that they went on four hours march into Turkey. Then they met the Turks again, and they were defeated. They had an army doctor with them and be was shot, but they saved the colors. Then he got cut off from his comrades with twenty-five others. Twenty-lour were shot, and so he surrendered. And there he was till an orderly took him away to the prison again.

rendered. And there he was till an orderly took him away to the prison again.

"What they are going to do with the absurd little brigand I do not know. They would be quite within their right to shoot him, and the eacestion might have the good effect of clearing the political air—perhaps even to the point of war. All the same, I rather hope they will be kind to him. He thinks he has been playing the part of a patriot engaged in a righteenway. part of a patriot engaged in a righteous war egainst his country's enemies. But he at least risked his life, and is ready to pay it yet."

Mr. Steevens has not told us the fate of the wretched little brigand.

The first simple, straightforward story of how the Greeks lost Milouna Pass, whence all their troubles resulted, is told in a mail letter from the Daity Telegraph's correspondent with the Turkish army, and published to-day. He writes: "The Greeks made a determined attack on Milouna Pass at about 7 o'clock on Saturday evening. A ridge of hills, along the waterside of which the frontier runs for about one and a half to two miles, rises at either extremity to a height of some 3,000 feet. On each of these summits a Turkish battery had been placed. The Greeks swept the Turkish frontier blockhouses, and, descending the northern slopes, had almost reached the plain. Three miles of level country would have brought them to Elassona. But aix Turkish battalions moved up hastily, and drove the invaders back toward Greece. About 2 o'clock in the morning the fighting was very heavy. The Greeks were repulsed from four positions successively by bayonet rushes. They fought with great determination, but could not

positions successively by bayonet rushes. They fought with great determination, but could not withstand the steady pressure of the Turks, who were now supported by fresh reinforcements. The casualties fore a very slight proportion to the amount of firing, but some very ugly work was done at close quarters. When morning dawned the Greeks had been sent back to the frontier blockhouses, but the heavy firing continued without intermission.

"About 5 o'clock A. M. Memdonks Pasha's reserve division left its encampment and moved up to the base of the hills. The Albanian battalions chanted their war songs as they marched is column of companies across the dry ploughtand and the cornifields, already knee deep, of the Elsssonian plain. At first it was thought that a few hours would be sufficient to drive the Greeks down into Thessady. But the hills are very dfficill and broken; no general attacking line could be formed. The battle resolved itself, for some hours, into a series of detached conflicts. The soliders kept up an independent fire, lying down behind rocks or any shelter they could find. A strong west wind blew the smoke away, and the movements of the different skirmishers could easily be distinguished. In this kind of guerrilla warfare on a large scale the Turkish soldier displays great skill and self-reliance. I noticed a detachment of four Turks who happened to be opposed to a superior force of Greaks. Three of the men were killed and lay still on their faces, while the fourth fired ten shots with perfect Readiness before he, too, was silenced.

"The heaviest losses and the most obstinate fighting occurred at three points around the hopknouses. These positions were taken and retaken, and Greeks and Turks were thickly stream around them. The Turkish strillery, under Ali Riza Pasha, greatly distinguished field. Three batteries placed at the foot of the hills. But the destruction of the blockhouses showed the deadly accuracy of aim. But the destruction of the blockhouses, showed the deadly accuracy of aim. But the

cure the safety of the Turkish line for the night. The sun had already set when the charge was sounded; and the Greeks, overmatched and worn out by the long twenty-four hours atruggle, gave war, and the whole line of the hills was occupied by the Turks."

On the Greek side there is no lack of interesting human features of the conflict supplied by several well-trained war correspondents. No one is doing better work than Charles Williams, the veteran, who has been through every war worth mentioning for forty years in behalf of one or another of the great London journals. He is now at the front for the Daily Chronicle. First, as illustrating the spirit and behavior of the Greeks during the two or three days' desultory fighting before the decisive battle of Matl let me quote a paragraph from the Telegraph

"A brief description of what I saw from the top of Mount Analypsis and returning thence may help to show how the Greeks comport themselves. An old peasant of 60 years volunteered with alacrity to be my guide. He had suffered from the Turks in Macedonia, and since the fighting began he has spent most of his time

from the Turks in Macedonia, and since the fighting began he has spent most of his time upon the mountain taking pot-shots at them. For all his years and weight of rifle and cartridges he climbed up the precipitous sides of Analypsis like a chamoia, and I had to cry halt long ere he reached the belt of pines.

"We found Greek Euzonoi and infantry to the number of 300 scattered over every available position upon crown and slopes. The two guns were moved about and fired from one place and another as best suited the targets offering themselves. Whenever a shell burst successfully, eithersamong advancing infantry, orfin trenches, or through the roofs of guardhouse and barracks, the soldiers cheered and sent a few rifle shots as an extra fillip to the Turks, who were forced to show themselves for a moment. Apart therefrom there was a constant fusillade as parties of Turks, taking cover, casayed to creep up the hill-side. On their part the Turks shot very well, too, and one had but to show himself to draw fire from half a dozen good marksmen. I had a white broad-brimmed felt hat, which I found it best to carry after a bit in my hand. My guide got down upon his knees behind rocks a score of times, and, like an Irishman at a fair, wherever he saw a head he blazed at it. I put my hand upon his rifle several times, and begged him to fire less rapidly and more surely, but his blood was up with the pot pitting going on, and he was as fiery as a youth of twenty."

Mr. Williams makes some interesting expert beervations regarding the work done by both the Turks and Greeks during the series of engagements preceding the Mati disaster, and then apparently they stood a fair chance of winning according to the military situation. Mr.

"The Turkish practice is very bad. Out of sixteen new copper-ringed pattern Krupp shells fired at one battery only one came near, and did no harm. Another was forty yards away, while the rest have been so far not sought out. Similar reports have been received from adjacent Greek

"In my judgment the Greek positions are imregnable to any possible force of the enemy, but I should prefer to see the Greeks occupying one crest further on amid the sea of mountains than the lofty hill covering Boghari, called Triponania, which has two Turkish blockhouses on the summit in possession of the Greeks. Since yesterday the Greeks have had no telegraphic communication toward the mountains be-yond Turnavo, trusting to the heliograph, works incessantly its tiny twinkles

yond Turnavo, trusting to the heliograph, which works incessantly its tiny twinkles, and does admirable service, being replaced at night by flash signals for small distances. No war but that on the Indian border has so abundantly proved the value of what the Greeks call 'eye optics,' but India and Thessaly can alike count on sunshine. It seems impossible that the present situation can continue. A great movement is inevitable on one side or the other, as at present there is a mere burning of powder.' A day later Mr. Williams wrote:

"Last night at a quarter past 8 one of my Greek servants rushed in while I was discussing a frugal meal of my own cooking, declaring that the Turks were in Turnavo. It was not wholly impossible. All in the town were in an agony of anxiety to cut and run, but after a long altereation, no soldiers being present, nothing was done. My servants wanted to bolt, oblivious of the obvious fact that the first idea of the Turks would be to guard the outlets to the south. I myself, having an old-fashioned belief in the virtue of the British flag, and having a red ensign as a matter of course among my begrage, got two canes and hoisted it out on the balcony, declaring this dilapidated mansion was the safest house argainst the Turks in all Theessly. In five minutes all the town was laughing at its own scare. This was a good little lesson for all concerned on the virtue of a red rag.

"All has been quiet until 10 o'clock to-day. The disposition of the Greek troops has much improved, being extended more completely under cover to the left, where the Turks might come round the corner. The infantry here have been placed in echolon of companies, the Greek right being slightly thrown back in the line of reserve.

"At half past 10 began the usual waste of amountition by the Turks and the Greek red

reserve.

"At half past 10 began the usual waste of ammunition by the Turks, and the Greeks, of course, responded. The Turks, for the first time for several days, used shrapnel freely, but there was not one casualty during the day. However, it was pretty to look at the common shell, nearly always far over the object aimed at, but by an accident two of the shells got into the Greek battery, killing an officer and one soldier and wounding another. Several shells fell and burst among the infantry and train but. fell and burst among the infantry and train, but not one was effective. It was very amusing to see one fall near a mule, which simply kicked

not one was effective. It was very amusing to see one fall near a mule, which simply kicked and continued grazing.

"The Turks had two full batteries to-day, one in the lips of the pass and one by the village of Karatasil. The Crown Prince arrived from Larissa at half past 11 and saw the waste of ammunition, but was helpless to prevent it, since it needs the finest discipline in the world to refrain from shooting when shot at. About 1 o'clock the fire was more intermittent, and at 2 the Turks deployed in battalion into a thin line on the north side of the valley beyond a glade of trees which shaded the Evrones and regular infantry. The Turks advanced a battery from the village, about 1,200 netres to the cast and their battalion to the village of Kutavi, two miles to the east of Karatsail. A slight infantry shirmish was the result, but this was of no value, the third Greek battery taking the Turks partially in flank. The firing was continued till nightfall. So ends the story of another futile day."

It is now only too clear that the defeat of the to leadership which was worse than stupid. This was fought, and no explanation is yet forthcoming. The correspondent of the Times at the Greek headquarters on Thursday evening, the day before the fated retreat from Turnavo and Larissa, pointed out the danger in this brief summary of the situation:

"The situation in Thessaly white I write is a curious and perplexing one. There have been daily actions, carried out with every dircumstance of war, by one organized army against another regular and organized force. Yet, so another regular and organized force. 1st, so far as we know here, war has not even been declared. There is an old military sdage that 'war often declares liseff.' It evidently applies to the position of matters here for a week past. "The Turks have invariably been the aggress ors, and when the Grecks have at various points gallantly repelled the attacks of the enemy, and followed up these successes, orders have invariably been received compelling them to stop just short of the complete occupation of the conquered positions. These orders have in many instances involved the abandonment of the fruits of considerable lighting, attended by heavy loss, and again and again the spectacle has been seen of a victorious force retiring to its old position. This state of things has caused much astonishment among the Greek troops, and adverse comment has been very freely indulged in. I can only suppose that political rather than military reasons govern the situation.

"For three days in succession the Greek forces have been drawn up in battle array in front of Turnavo, opposite the mouth of the Milouna Pass. At intervals brief artillery duels have taken place, sometimes accompanied by a sputtering fire from the sharpshooters. There has been constant marching and counter-marching of the troops all over the field. All this has far as we know here, war has not even been de-

been constant marching and counter-marching of the troops all over the field. All this has proved very wearisome. It may speedily be-come demoralizing, and it is assuredly most confusing."

No better account of the senseless disaster to he Greek arms has yet come to hand than that written by this same correspondent in sequel to the above despatch. He says:

"Mati is not a village, as is commonly sup-posed, but simply a rocky hillock with a little hapel and cool springs at its base in the great northern plain of Thessaly under the shadow of the broad shoulder of snowy Olympus and cone shaped Ossa, between which one can perceive the perpendicular rocks at the opening of the

famous Vale of Temps.
"On the summit of this hillock I took up my esition and scanned the Turkish positions in front. Immediately before me was a level plain, with big patches of spring verdure and trees, among which we could perceive half a dozen illages containing churches and mosques, denoting the mixed character of the population. Beyond them, in front and to the left, ran a range of bare mountains, outspurs of Olympus, Greece and Turkey since the Convention of 1881. Notween the mountains, in what may be called the left centre, is the entrance to the Milouns

Pass, generally considered the easiest entrance into Thessaly from Macedonia. The Greeks knew that it was through this pass that the main body of the Turkish forces would seek to advance, and as soon as hostilities began they attempted to get possession of the defile, but their efforts were defeated by the commanding position of Menaxe, which successfully resisted all their assaults. They were obliged, therefore, o take up a defensive position on the plain in long line forming the base of a triangle, of which the Milouna Pass was the apex. Mati was situated between the first and second batteries, counting from the left, a little in advance and directly facing Karataloli at the foot of the mountains. In front of this village, already partly destroyed by fire, we could perceive at a distance of between 4,000 and 5,000 yards a Turkish battery, the guns of which we were soon to learn were of hoavier calibre than those of the Greeks.

distance of between 4,000 and 5,000 yards a Turkish battery, the guns of which we were soon to learn were of heavier calibre than those of the Greeks.

"It was about half pastlo that the calm of the lovely Good Friday morning (Greek style) was suddenly broken by several discharges from this battery, and the gunners did us the honor to send the first shell in our direction. The first discharge went over our heads, and the second fell a little short, but gradually the range was more accurately obtained, so that the place became uncomfortable, and before all non-combatants had retired a shell dropped into the little chapel and killed an officer who was standing near it. Thereupon the last of the correspondents retired to a ridge further to the right, from which a better general view could be obtained.

"By this time other Turkish batteries had opened fire and the Greek batteries were replying briskly. For hours this artiliery practice went on almost without intermission, and with very little effect so far as the Greeks were concerned, for at the end of the day their casualties amounted only to two killed and perhaps a dozon wounded. The Greek firing seemed more accurate, and some ingenious spectators made calculations as to the number of Turks who must have been killed, but as there was no possibility of verifying these estimates they remain purely speculative. In vain we looked all day for the strategic movement of which all this violent cannonading seemed the natural preliminary, but it never came, We saw, indeed, about 5 or 6 o'clock, some mysterious movements of Turkish cavalry and infantry at the base of the hills, but they seemed all to lead to nothing, and when the sun went down behind the mountains toward 7 o'clock we came to the conclusion that the fight was over for the day, and accordingly went home.

"Some of the non-combatants remained at Turnavo, but I went en to Larissa, and met on the way a considerable number of trops and two

came to the conclusion that the fight was over for the day, and accordingly went home.

"Some of the non-combatants remained at Turnavo, but I went on to Larissa, and met on the way a considerable number of troops and two field batteries being pushed forward to the front. This confirmed my impression that the Turks were endeavouring to turn the right wing of the Greeks and that the latter required reinforcements; I had, however, no idea that anything serious was likely to happen before morning, and my tranquility was more than shared by the good people of Larissa, who had illuminated their churches and were celebrating the ceremony of Good Friday. All remained tranquil till about 2 o'clock, when numbers of people began to pour into the town in a state of panic, declaring that the Greek army was defeated and that the Turks were marching into the town. The more cool-headed declared that the first half of this assertion was true. Shortly after sunset the Turks had attacked in force the Greek right wing. Whether it is true, as asserted, that the attack was first made by cavalry and afterward by infantry in column I know not, but the result is certain enough. The Greek right wing stampeded and fled toward Larissa. As soon as this became known most of the inhabitants began to pack up their goods and to prepare for flight. In the carly morning a train started with the wounded, and a certain number of refugees found seats, but many heart-reading scenes took place, and hundreds turned number of refugees found seats, but many heart-rending scenes took place, and hundreds turned away disappointed."

The fallure of the Greek fleet to do any really effective work is a source of immense disapcointment to all the friends of Greece. A correspondent of the Times points out the limitations of naval service in such a campaign in an inter-

esting way. He writes:
"The broader aspects of the campaign are in teresting and instructive. In the war of independence the extemporized Greck navy, under Miaulis, was the most important factor. Geographical conditions indicate clearly that in any Graco-Turkish contest sea power, if utilized, must play a dominant rôle. It was asserted by the Greeks in 1821 and subsequently; so ong as it was effectively maintained the Turkish operations were almost paralyzed. At the present time its influence is on the Greek side, since the Turks are aptly illustrating the futility of a fleet which consisting of the three modern battle ships Hydra, Psara, and Spetsai, of 7,000 tons; the old groadside armor-clad Basilissa Olga, and the coast defence vessel Basileus Georgios, with three corvettes, nine-gun vessels from 380 to 420 tons, and a torpede-boat flotilla, holds the numand of the sea in the sense that the maritime transport of Turkish troops cannot be ttempted without grave risk. This is a defensive advantage of the first order. At the ame time it has been possible to move Greek troops from Athens to Arta or to Larissa via Volo in twenty-four hours. In order to obtain full advantage of the command of the sea, however, available mobile troops are the sea, however, available mobile troops are always indispensable. The naval weapon, when brought to bear on an enemy's coast line, is like a blunt arrow which in striking may inflict slight injury, but must then recoil. The barb, which enables sea power to fasten itself upon an antagonist and vitally affect his operations, can be supplied only by military force, which the Greeks, overmatched on their land frontier, could not supply. Thus the operations of the Greek navy have been necessarily limited in scope.

could not supply. Thus the operations of the Greek navy have been necessarily limited in scope.

"On the 18th inst, the Basileus Georgies and the corvette Nauarchos Miaulis, subsequently reinforced by the Spetsal, began the bombardment of the defences of Proveza at the outlet of the Gulf of Arta, where the Greek vessel Macedonian had been sunk by the Turkish fire. Further bombardments of undefended places on the western shore of Macedonia have since been undertaken, and damage to Turkish supplies is stated to have been inflicted. On the castern side Platamona, Katerina, and Leptokorya have been similarly bombarded, and stores intended for the Turkish army seem to have been destroyed, so that military results have been obtained. Such exploits cannot be repeated, since the Turks, like the Germans in 1870, will now hold hostages in Larissa and Volo. On the other hand, the attempt to cut the Salonica railway appears to have failed for want of sufficient military force, and the Greeks have not been able to avail themselves of the offensive power, which is the greatest gift of naval supremacy. A properly equipped expeditionary force suddenly launched against Salonica or Dedeagatch would have galned important results. The situation thus resembles on a small scale that of the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78. The Turkish navy then held and maintained the command of the Black Sea, enforcing upon the invaders the passage of the Danube and the Halkans, and the employment of a long and difficult line of communication. The military advantage thus arising was considerable, though indirect; but naval supremacy was robbed of its most effective results. Ignoring the lessons of their own history, and busied in projects of fortification, the Turks have allowed their navy to become a laughing stock. In consequence, they have been exposed to the attacks of their great traditional enemy, and, having accumulated military stores on an exposed coast line, they have been exposed to the attacks of their great traditional enemy, and, having a mainly by naval means seventy years ago."
H. R. C.

The Standing Committee of the Diocese Re-As the result of a meeting of the Standing

Committee of the diocese, held yesterday after-noon, two schemes for the consolidation of Epis-copal parishes in this city have been blocked indefinitely. For a long time members in the par-shes of St. Ann's and St. Matthew's have been working for the union of those two parishes. St. Ann's, famous as Dr. Gallaudet's church for deaf-mutes, has had no permanent home since ts edifice on West Eighteenth street was sold two years ago. St. Matthew's Church, in West Eighty-fourth street, near Central Park West, is burdened with a considerable debt. Opposition to the scheme came chiefly from John H. Comer, senior warden of St. Ann's, and the Standing Committee refused permission for the immediate consolidation of the two parishes.

The other proposed consolidation upon which the Standing Committee acted adversely yesterday was that of St. Stephen's, on West Fortysixth street, near Fifth avenue, and the chapel of the Church of the Transfiguration, on West Statisty-inth street, near the Boulevard. St. Stephen's plan was to buy the property of the chapel from the Church of the Transfiguration (the Little Church Around the Corner), which owns it and wishes to sell it. urdened with a considerable debt. Opposition

DR. M'ILVAINE FOR HOLY ORDERS.

Formally Accepted as a Candidate in the Dis-

cese of New York. The Rev. James Hall McIlvaine, D. D., fornerly pastor of the Presbyterian Church of the Covenant, this city, and still later coordinate pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, with pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, with the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, was accepted formally yesterday as a candidate for holy orders in the Episcopal diocese of New York by the diocesan authorities. Dr. Mclivaine has been in Rome for a considerable period. It is expected that he will return to this city in the early fall and that his ordination into the minis-try of the Episcopal Church will follow in due course.

WANTED PLANS QUICKLY.

NO TIME, SAYS BARKER, FOR A HALL OF RECORDS COMPETITION.

rehitects, However, Say That the Board of Estimate's Explanation is Not Good, for They Were Ready to Compete and Many Plans Could Be Made as Seen as Thomas'

Since the publication yesterday of the indignant protests which the architects of this city are making against the private awarding of the commission for designing the proposed new Hall of Records to John R. Thomas without offering the matter to a public competition or letting any one else get a chance to put his ideas for the new building before the Commissioners of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment there seems to have come something of a change over the attitude of at least a few of the mempers of that board. Mayor Strong, who proposed that Mr. Thomas should have the job, has made no sign, but Tax Commissioner Barker spoke of

the matter yesterday. 'The bill providing for the building," he said authorizes the Board of Estimate and Appor tionment to appoint an architect or to have a competition of architects. There was an urgent demand for immediate action, and the board decided that the quickest way to have the building erected was to ask an architect of high tanding to submit a plan. We did not appoint Mr. Thomas architect of the building, but simply asked for a plan. If we don't like the plan w can reject it, pay Mr. Thomas for his trouble and have a competition of architects. M Thomas took first prize in the new City Hall competition, and we thought he was a good man to ask for the plan. The board acted unani mously in the matter, so there can be no suspi cion of favoritism."

According to some others of the board, the natter was discussed at length at a recent board meeting and the members were unanimous in the opinion that no time should be lost in getting the work started, and that any method of competition would mean a considerable los of time. Other persons about the City Hall who were inclined to defend the action of the board said that Mr. Thomas had already done a considerable amount of work for the city, and given satisfaction, and they spoke of the building of the Seventy-first Regiment armory and the armory for Squadron A.

These statements did not tend in the least to nothe the ruffled feeling of the members of the New York Chapter of National Architects, who had formulated, passed, and forwarded to the members of the offending board the resolutions printed yesterday, asking that the work should

e thrown open to competition. "The plea that Mr. Thomas has not been appointed as architect of the new building is either of no consequence or else it is an evasion," said a prominent member of that body. "When a man is asked to submit plans for a building it is only fair for him to assume that his plans will be accepted if they meet the requirements of the owner. As to the further claim that it was necessary or even desirable to give the work at once to some one man rather than throw it open to competition, in order to save time, that is absurd, although perhaps the members of the board do not know it. Still they have had a chance to know it. That could only be true if it were a fact that Mr. Thomas was in a position to prepare and present his plans, all well digested, before any other men of equal or greater reputation could prepare and offer plans.

"As a matter of fact this is not true. There is just as sharp a competition in the architect's profession to get business as there is in any other, and live men do not wait for the advertising for plans to know what is going on. I knew that a new Hall of Records would be built long before the bill got down to the Mayor for long before the bill got down to the Mayor for his approval. So did dosens of other architects, and all of us who would go into a competition to secure the planning of it began to think up the propore freatment of such a building to the propore from the commission. The Mayor and others have known this for four or five months, and every one of these possible competitors is, therefore, as well able to prepare plans as Mr. Thomas, and the work could go All the plans could be ready as soon as any one could be prepared, and the only extra time that would be onsumed would be that aken to compare the plans and to decide upon the best, the certainty the plain duty of the members of the best of the propared by the public. No one that I know has any particular feeling because of the choice of limits and the secretary of the best way and the secretary of the best will be exceeded by the public. No one that I know has any particular feeling because of the choice of limits, and the lassertion. In any event some one person would have been chosen and the read disappointed. Still the assertion that Mr. Thomas was ment is not defensible and looks like an attempt to hide favoritism. Mr. Thomas was ment is not defensible and looks like an attempt to hide favoritism. Mr. Thomas was fully paid for the City Hall plans that were not used, and as to any claim he might have been seen the second of the bestory of the building of the Seventy-first Regiment Armory has given me more trouble than any other that I ever had anything to do with.

Every well-known architect whey as see Fearer as closely in touch with other members of the profession in this city as Messer, Brunner and Tryon, in Calon square.

Our position against course, how the second of the profession in this city as Messer, Brunner and Tryon, in Calon square.

Our position against course, how the second of the profession in the set of a server of the profession in this city as Messer, Brunner and Tryon, in Calon square.

Our position against course, how the second of the prof his approval. So did dozens of other architects. and all of us who would go into a competition

a proposed bulleting, and competition.

"We are heartily in favor of the provision in the Greater New York charter for an Art Commission as part of the regular municipal government to pass upon such matters. It is a recognition of the spirit of the resolutions which our nition of the spirit of the resolutions will because

the Greater New York charter for an Art Commission as part of the regular municipal government to pass upon such matters. It is a recognition of the epirit of the resolutions which our society adopted, and our protest now is because the Board of Estimate and Apportionment seems to have ignored that apirit entirely. If this were to be permitted without protest, then the salutary provision of the new charter might be ignored also with impunity, and we might go on having public buildings erected upon such haphazard plans as might be prepared by architects chosen purely for personal reasons."

The Art Commission provided for in the new charter, to which reference was made, is to consist of the Mayor, the President of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the President of the New York Public Library (astor, Lenox, and Tilden foundations), the President of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, one painter, one sculptor, and one architect, all residents of the city, none of whom shall be a member of any profession in the fine arts. All of these six last mentioned shall be appointed by the Mayor from a list of not less than three times the number to be appointed, proposed by the Fine Arts Federation of New York. The Commissioner of each department under which any proposed work is to be done shall also be a member of the Art Commission. The Fine Arts Federation of the Art Commission is meant to secure a jury which can be relied upon to exercise both artistic discretion and common sense regarding the subjects to come before them. The members are to serve whout pay. The first appointees are to serve whout pay. The first appointees are to serve one, two, and three owhich the city now was shall be moved or altered in any way without a similar approval. This includes specifically all paintings, murai decorations, stained glass, statues, bas reliefs, or other sculptures, monuments, fountains, archive or other sculptures, monuments, fountains, archive or other structures of a permanent character intended for ornament or comme

When so requested by the Mayor or the Municipal assembly the commission shall not in a similar capacity, with similar powers, in respect of the designs of municipal buildings, bridges, approaches, gates, feases, ismps, or other structures erected or to be erected upon iand belonging to the city, and in respect of the lines, grades, and plotting of public ways and Desectedescates of the section of th

grounds, and in respect of arches, bridges, structures, and approaches which are the property of any corpo-ration or private individual, and which shall extend over or upon any street, avenue, highway, park, or public place belonging to the city.

Perhaps the Mayor and the other members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment may yet be convinced by the architects of the error of their ways and call for plans from other archi-tects besides Mr. Thomas.

AMUSEMENTS.

'The Circus Girl" Burlesqued in "Mr. New York " and "Gayest Manhattan." "The Circus Horse" is the name of a new sec tion of "Mr. New York, Esq.," at Weber & Fields's that was given for the first time last night. It was used for an ending for the review's first act, and for it the back drop curtain of trees and shrubbery gave way to a painting of a circus tent. Through an opening in the tent could be seen women riders preparing for the ring, and although this opening was labelled "Main Entrance," it plainly gave upon the greenroom, Charles J. stepped forward as ringmaster and announced the features of the show, which took place outside the tent. Lew Fields first told a comic story and then six women costumed like French clowns danced prettily. Next men, whose figures were distorted and whose beards ranged from vivid red to bright green, performed a specialty in which one chap was atop a pole held by the other, the upper man's real support being a wire from the flies. As volunteer clowns Sam Bernard and the music hall's proprietors were comical in the manner characteristic of themselves, and a man dressed as a female the clowns walked around the stationary steed. With a specialty of remarkable tumbling the curtain fell. All of this was intended as a take-

ring rider posed on a huge wooden horse while With a specialty of remarkable tumbling the curtain fell. All of this was intended as a take-off of "The Circus Girl." with an aim primarily at comicality, and in this respect the bolt went true. Lew Fields was devisor of the fun.

To Mathows and Bulger, at Koster & Bial's, falls a new addition to "Gayest Manhattan, which is styled "The Muscum Lady," and which stands for the liberty taken here with "The Circus Girl." As might be expected of men whose humor runs to subtlety, its fun is to be appreciated only by the deeply thoughtful. If, as Carlyle says, the grandest thoughts are those that lead men to think, then this new interpretation is a treasure. It sends forward, in the costume of a leader of the ballet, a man who for angularity of limb far surpasses even the late James Owen O'Conor, and whose red wig and false nose add ugliness to his face. This dancer seeks employment, and in response to questions as to his experience confesses to having had a four weeks charity benefit at Huber's Museum. But his ambition soars, and he talks eloquently to a hiring agent of what he will do from the top rung of the ladder of fame until it is suggested that he will, from that situation, wash windows. His display of accomplishments includes a comic song, in which deep masculine tones compete with squeaky falsetto, and a dance in which ballot steps are copied with comical awkwardness. Then a snare drum and a slide trombone are passed up to Matthews and Bulger, and the instruments are misused as effectively to conicality as were the dancing steps and sentiments of the paradied ballad. The daintiness of a freight car colliding with a buffer characterizes the whole, and the parallel might be continued with regard to the directness of its bid for laughter. The only inartistic touch is due to its following, rather than preceding, this couple's most representative joke. Approaching one of ter. The only inartistic touch is due to its fol-lowing, rather than preceding, this couple's most representative loke. Approaching one of the chorus women, Matthews, or is it Bulger's opens her mouth and examines her teeth. "What pretty furniture," he remarks, "you have in your dining room!"

CHINESE THEATRE QUITS.

Chu Fong Says It Has Lost \$17,000 in Years and That's Enough.

The Chinese theatre at 5 and 7 Dovers street, which was run by the Chinese Concert Company, was closed last Friday for the third time in its existence of two years. In all probability it will not reopen again, as a new license would have to be procured, and the theatre has fused to play any longer for the small salaries they were receiving, and the theatre was closed. Miss Ah Gum, the leading lady, who was the

the Superintendent of Buildings, the Chief of the Fire Department, and five members to be appointed by the Mayor. Of the latter two must be architects, one a civil engineer, one a builder, and one a member of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters.

Although the bill vitally affects the Depart ment of Buildings, Superintendent Constable was not present. He has not been in the Mayor's office since Thursday of last week, when the Mayor cursed him and told him to stay away

The Board of Examiners, under the present The Board of Examiners, under the present law, is made up of the representatives of the Mechanics' and Builders' Exchange, the American Institute of Architects, the Board of Underwriters, the Real Estate Owners' and Builders' Association, and the Society of Architectural from Manufacturers. These organizations were all opposed to the bill, and they were represented by Gen. Wager Swayne. The bill gives the Superintendent of Buildings the power to base on all plans submitted, except in cases the Superintendent of Buildings the power to pass on all plans submitted, except in cases where an appeal from his decision is taken to the Board of Appeals. Nearly all the builders present favored the bill, and dozens of speeches were made on that side. The Mayor reserved his decision.

A MODEL HOUSE YACHT. Mr. Chisholm's Handsome Boat, the Piencer.

Launched at Newburg. NEWBURG, May 6.—The handsome house yacht Pioneer, said to be the first of its kind ever built in this country, was is unched from the yard of Thomas S. Marvel & Co. this afternoon. The designer of the craft was H. C. Wintringham of New York, and the owner is George E. Chisholm of the New York Yacht Club. The cost of the boat will reach nearly \$40,000. She is 125 feet long, 30 feet beam, 16.3 depth of hold, and will draw 5½ feet. She is supplied with two triple-expansion engines, and masts and sails for emergency. Mr. Chishoim, his wife, and a small party of New York friends were aboard when she took her initial dip into the Hudson, Mrs. Chishoim broke a bottle of champagne as the boat touched the water and christened her the "Pioneer." The boat is arranged for comfort, and the several electing rooms, the dining room, bathroom and other spartments are handsomely fitted up and lighted with electricity. On deck there are two complete houses. holm of the New York Yacht Club. The cost of

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A heavy overcoat out of season is just as bad as a straw hat out of season.

full, are the overcoats for now; mastery of the broad American plains. covert cloth the cloth to make them from.

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Prince and Broadway. Warren and Broadway. Thirty-second and Broadway.

It Developed Unusual Qualities After Mis Boys

RONDOUT, May 6 .- A goose that is royal purple a color and is owned by Lawyer Brinnier of this city is one of the curiosities of this place. The goose was secured by the lawyer several weeks ago as a pet for his young children, from his farm in Saugerties. It was white when it was presented to the children, but the next day the precocious youngsters decided to try and make it an ornament to the neighborhood, and, in the absence of their father, they procured a box of dve and dved the bird a vivid purple. Upon arriving home the lawyer saw and inquired what had colored it. He was told, and, considering the affair a good joke, he went about telling the neighbors that the bird was an Australian goose that had been sent him as a present from that country.

The goose developed strange traits after it had been dyed. It guarded the house and yard vigilantly, and would not allow any one to come inside the yard after nightfall except members of the household. For the boy who dyed its plumage the goose entertained a strong affection and watched over him carefully. The children have succeeded in teaching the goose to play tag with them, and the bird seems to enjoy the game.

Yesteriay the goose saved its boy friend from harm, to the surprise and delight of the lawyer and inquired what had colored it. He was told,

Yesterlay the goose saved its boy friend from harm, to the surprise and delight of the lawyer and his family. The little boy was playing in the yard, whon a large turkey goboler wandered in on the lawn from the barnyard, and spying a bright red searf that the boy wore, charged straight at it, and, selzing it in its bill, threw the boy to the ground, at the same time pecking at him savagely and striking him with its sharp spurs. Then the purple goose appeared on the scene, and, rushing at the gobbler, proceeded to do battle with it. Feathers strewed the lawn, and the green grass was dyed erimson in spots from the combatants' wounds. The goose's purple plumage was clotted with blood, and wounds were made in its slender neck by the spurs of the gobbler. Finall; the goose seized the neck of the gobbler in its bill, choking it to death. Proud of its deed in killing the gobbler, the goose walked with the scared boy to the house, where the bird's wounds were dressed. A new box of dye, more brilliant if anything than the first, was promised the boy to dye again the goose's coat of feathers. ored as with a visit, four people have been taken care of, and have had good payment in money."

Here Red Cloud said something else. The interpreter said he couldn't translate, but the other Sloux grinned. It must have been a joke. Indians don't grin at nothing.

"I recognize in you one of the greatest characters in the history of the plains. You are the greatest warrior of the epoch. You have done what you thought right and best for your people. Now it is the white man's turn, and his civilization has overcome yours."

Again Red Cloud made an observation. The interpreter said something about 10,000 white scalps, and the Sioux grinned again. It is probably just as well for the cranial integrity of lash night's audience that Chief Red Cloud is pass his lighting prime.

"American Horse is also a warrior," said Buffalo Bill, "and is now a lender in the ways of peace. I hope both of you will take this opportunity to see all you can of the great city of the whites. I bid you welcome again."

Red Cloud delivered himself of two grunts, a demissinguaver of a spect and a chopped-off gurgle, which the polite interpreter expanded into:

"The Chief says that his heart is glad to meel is peach and a chapped off the ways condended the polite interpreter expanded into:

from under the Court House roof. The passers-by gave the alarm of fire and the clerks hur-riedly removed their records, thinking the build-ing was in flames. The department didn't dis-cover that there was no fire until they turned a stream of water on the gnats and they began to fall dead by the thousands.

iun rises.... 4 59 | Sun acts..... 7 02 | Moon sets. mor.

Arrived-THURSDAY, May 6.

Sa Palatia, Karlowa, Hamburg, ap-ga Diamant, Rothers, Hamburg, Sa Conemaugh, Dann, Autwerp, Sa Pictavia, Roy, Gibraltar, Sa Potomae, Anderson, Liverpool, Sa Mercedes, Tate, St. Lucia, Sa El Sol, Hudson, New Orleans, Sa Fontabelle, Baker, St. Croix,

(For later arrivals one First Page.)

SAILED FROM FOREIGN PORTS. Sa Trinidad, from Bermuda for New York. Sa Yucatan, from Havana for New York. OUTGOING STRANSHIPS.

Sail To-More 10 00 A M 10 00 A M 12 00 M 9 00 A M 12 00 M 11 00 P M 2 00 P M 8 00 P M Kalsor Wilholm II., oz Anchoria, Glasgow Holawk, London Pretoria, St. Thomas, Athos, Jamales Seneca, Havana Irrawaddy, Grenada,

INCOMING STRANSHIPS ..Gibraltar ..Gibraltar ..Gibraltar Fremen. Hamburg Amsterdam Para Jacksonville. Savannah Tarifo. City of Augusta Due Saturday, May ! St. Louis Etruria King Chawalion Venszuela Trinidad Due Sunday, May V Luc Monday, May 10 Bremen Liverpool Botterdan April 25 April 25 May 2 May 2 May 2 Due Tuesday, Nay 11 Antwerp April 25 April 26 April 30 April 27

Due Wednesday, May 12.

Mobile.
blate of Neuraska.
Powhatan.
Baratoga.
Madiana

and the minic battle raged with much yelling of Indian and cowboy, and the battering volley of rifle and revolver. The old man sat unmoved. Much of such sport he had seen on the Western plains, and many a battle where each volley bore death from out its smoke; but this he could not see, for he was all but blind, and behind bis blue gorgies could see nothing of what was going on below. So Red Cloud, greatest of the

Top-coats, very short and

you don't like coverts. We don't make to order, but we make to fit.

> the hereditary chief of the Sioux, Red Cloud, who was never afraid of anything, was the great war chief and fought in more than 200 battles.

nas met most of the famous Indian fighters of LAWYER BRINNIER'S PURPLE GOOSE the past fifty years in battle, as has also American Horse, and when they met Buffalo Bill they met a man who was both an old friend and an

old enemy. The party arrived at 3 o'clock and were met by Major Burke, who took them to Madison Square Garden. When the performance was over Red Cloud was taken down into the arena to meet his people, the Sioux. Red Cloud is taciturn, even for an Indian. The Sioux did the proper thing in the way of salutation. Red Cloud said "Humph!" or something like it. Buffalo Bill came forward and greeted the old Red Cloud in an excess of courtesy remarked: Martin.

Red Cloud in an excess of courtesy remarked:

"Ugh!"
Flat Iron, chief of the Ogallalia Sioux, came
forward and snorted in salutation.
Red Cloud waxed loquacious and unbent te
the extent of saying "How!"

The spirit moved Bu!!alo Bill to make a
speech. It ran about as follows;

"Chief Red Cloud, I am glad to welcome you,
American Horse, and your friends to this great
tepee. You and I have not before on the plains,
sometimes in peace and sometimes in war. Now
we meet to celebrate lasting peace."

Red Cloud said something that may not have
been "worse luck," but it certainly had that intonation.

"As you know, your people have travelled
with me for many years in this country and in
Europe, but this is the first time you have honored us with a visit. Your people have been
teken care of, and have had good payment in
money."

Here Red Cloud said something size. The in-

THOUGHT THE GNATS WERE SMOKE. Fire Department of Anderson, Ind., Called Out to Cope with Insecta-

"The Chief says that his heart is glad to meeb his people and Pe-hehaska (Long Hair), who has been a warrior in the field and a friend around the fire. He has much to speak of with Long Hair. He is old and weary and has travelled far. At another council he will speak more than the reloices to have seen his young men and spoken to them." ANDERSON, Ind., May 6.-The Fire Department was called out this morning to suppress gnats. A swarm of gnats came pouring out

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

"Hoo!" concluded Red Cloud eloquently.

That terminated the interview. In the evening Red Cloud, who had rested meanwhile, took his seat in the box, where a reporter saw him and asked him how he liked the city, and what he thought of the high buildings, and how he enjoyed the cable cars, and what his views on municipal polities were, and whether he had seen Mavor Strong, and if he considered the Diam of Madison square a line work of art, and what theatres he had been to, and a few other questions appropriate to a half-bind old aborigine who had been here only a few hours.

Red Cloud sword. The reporter didn't understand the wording of it, but there was no mistaking the emphasis.

"He says he is very weary," said the polite interpreter, diplomatically. Sandy Hook 10 42 | Gov. Island 11 14 | Hell Gate. 1 07

Sa Germanic, from Liverpool, April 28, and Queenstown, April 29.

Ba Italia, Wards, Genoa, March 31, and Gibraltar, April 39.

Ea Kaiser Wilhelm H., Hogemann, Genoa, April 22, and Gibraltar, April 29.

Ba Havel, Chr stoffers, Southampton, April 28.

Sa Island, Sajodt, Christiansand, April 28.

Sa Palatta, Karlowa, Hamburg, April 24.

Sa Diaman, Reibers, Hamburg, April 24. A. Ammon have been discontinued. The owners of the building at 47 New street, where Col. Ammon had his office, path him to give up his claim to a lease. Col. Ammon re'assed yesteralsy to say how much, but he remarked that he had "you his own price."

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething; softens the guns, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colle, diarrhors. The a bottle. MARRIED.

got his own price.

by all druggists.

Paid Col. Ammon to Quit. The dispossess proceedings against Col. Robert

Business Rotices. Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n recommend

the use of the greatest of all tonics, " Mait-Sutrine,"

and guarantees the merits claimed for it. For sale

BLOYD-WINGATE. —on Thursday, May 6, at the Church of the Hely Trinity, Brooklyn, by the Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell, Mary Helen, daughter of orge W. Wingate, to Horatio Gates Lloyd, Jr.,

of Philadelphia.

DIED. CREIA. -On Wednes ay evening, May 5, 1897, Charles Celia, son of the late Antonio and Maria Caterina Cella, at his residence, 81 West Wash

ington plane, in the 24th year of his ag Funeral on Saturday, the 8th inst , at 10 A. M. DILWORTH.—At East Orange, on May 6, 1807, Lynette Gordon, beloved daughter of Read G. and Etta Siebeth Dilworth, aged 2 years 3 months and 20 days.

Funeral private, Saturday, May 8. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

MALL.—At Hudson, N. Y., on Wednesday, May 5,
Clarrissa Hall, widow of John Gaus, in the 90th

year of her age. Funeral on Saturday at 2 P. M. ODYLIE.—Sudd-nly, on Wednesday, May 5, 1897, William Teller Odell, in his 72d year. Funeral from his late residence, 583 Communipaw av., Jersey City, Saturday, May 8, at 3 P. M. Rel-

atives and friends invited.
WILLIAMS. -On Tuesday, May 4, 1897, at the Plaza Hotel, New York city, Abby Towniey, wife of Edward P. Williams, and daughter of the late Robert

W. Towniey of Einzabeth, N. J. Funeral from the residence of her mother, 504 North Broad street, Elizabeth, N. J., on Friday, May 7, at 2 o'clock.

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